

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 11 Oct 1952

SUBJECT

Masaryk Jubilee (Anniversary) Mine, National Corporation in Zbuch/Military Air-
port for Jet Planes/Artillery Units in
Chotesov Monastery/Radar Station on Hill

NO. OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS. 2

(LISTED BELOW)

(A), (B)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Masaryk Jubilee Mine

1. The Masaryk Jubilee (anniversary) mine in Zbuch is located in horscvsky Tyn. See Enclosure (A), point 2 It is 860 meters deep and has two towers. It produces hard coal of good quality, all of which is exported.
2. The directorate is located at the mine. The manager of the plant is Mr Ben. The total number of employees is approximately 2,000 persons, most of whom are Germans and Hungarians. The highest wage paid a miner is 6,000 crowns a month; the lowest wage is 3,500 crowns.
3. There are very few Communists in this mine. Members of the Communist Party are persons in higher jobs or persons who have a special function in the Communist Party. In view of the fact that most of the workers are either Germans or Hungarians, the majority are without party affiliation.
4. The mine works in two shifts, from 6 a m to 2 p m and from 2 p m to 10 p m. Production per shift is 1,200 lorries, each lorry having 10 quintals. During the two shifts, production reaches 24,000 quintals of coal of good quality. A third shift, a so-called maintenance shift, works from 10 p m to 6 a m. During this shift, no coal is exploited.
5. The mine is connected by a private railway track with the main line of the Czechoslovak State Railroads Pilsen - Domažlice.
6. As for security provisions, the mine has its own factory guard armed with pistols. In addition, the mine has a factory militia consisting of approximately 200 men. The members wear blue uniforms with black berets and are armed with rifles. The militia members take part in shooting exercises at the rifle range in Stankov or Pilsen.
7. The electric power is supplied by the power plant in Zbuch. The mine machines are driven either by electricity or compressed air.

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8. The workers' morale is low as is that of the members of the Communist Party. The workers resent practically everything, primarily the Workers' Council and shock-workers, who are being made responsible for the high quota of individual labor output and for voluntary Sunday brigades.
9. Within the framework of the mine Masaryk, a State School for Miners' Apprentices has been established, the name of which, until 1 Apr 52, was the Center for Working Youth. The number of apprentices is 400 and they are divided into groups, each consisting of 40 apprentices with one instructor (educator). The educators are mainly people quite devoted to the Communist regime. The head master of the school is Mr Konrad. His deputy is Mr Trest, formerly a foreman of the mine Masaryk.
10. The workers-apprentices work in two shifts in the mine and have classes three times a week. Their wage is 1,600 crowns a month; however, from this amount they have to pay by deduction 800 crowns a month for room and board. They receive 400 crowns in cash as pocket money; the rest of their wage is deposited to their account with the directorate of the mine. Each apprentice has to be a member of the Union of Czechoslovak Youth (SCM). However, the apprentices do not like the SCM being assigned to this work in the mines against their will and they resent their occupation.
11. The daily schedule of the School for Miners' Apprentices in Zbuz is as follows:

The daily work in the mine is performed in two shifts, from 6 am to 2 pm and from 2 pm to 10 pm. The schedule of the first shift is as follows:

Reveille: 4:30 am	
4:30 - 5 am:	Cleaning of the room and preparation for work
5 - 5:30 am:	Breakfast: Coffee with milk, bread and butter (or bread with lard)
5:30 - 6:00 am:	Beginning of work. At 6 am everyone has to be in his working place, either in the mine or in the school room.
6 am - 1:30 pm:	Daily occupation (work in the mines or school classes)
1:30 - 2 pm:	Bathing and preparation for lunch.
2 - 3 pm:	Lunch consisting of soup, meat (100 grams) gravy and dumplings. (The food is the same every day but is sufficient in quantity.)
3 - 4 pm:	Obligatory sleep. This regulation is not kept, because the apprentices have to perform various tasks during that time.
4 - 6:30 pm:	Sport or games according to individual choice, under the supervision of the educator.
6:30 - 7:30 pm:	Dinner consisting of 100 grams of sausages, cheese or fish, plus butter or margarine and bread.
7:30 - 9:00 pm:	Preparation for tattoo.
9:00 pm:	Tattoo. After this hour, the apprentices have to be in bed.
12. The following subjects are taught at school: Special mining subjects, mathematics, Czech and Russian languages, and political training. Political classes are held twice a week and in them the elements of Communism are primarily taught. Classes of defense education are conducted twice a week. The instructors are officers in the grade of second lieutenants from the garrison command in Pilsen. I know only one of the instructors, a second lieutenant by the name of Mikula, 35 years old, of Slovak nationality.
13. The defense education consists of basic infantry training, followed later by training in the use of arms. The weapons necessary for the training are brought by the instructors from Pilsen. The apprentices are trained first in the use of air guns. The next stage is training in the use of pistols. The pistols used for training are of Czechoslovak make (CZ caliber 7.65 and German pistols 9 mm.) The pupils are taught how to recognize various parts of the pistol, then are trained in shooting. This is followed by training in the use of military rifles, (parts, aiming, shooting with blind and sharp cartridges). Sharp shooting from rifles and light machine guns is conducted in the rifle-range in Stankoc where the apprentices are brought by military automobiles. For the blind shooting, each pupil receives five cartridges. After that he is given five sharp cartridges to test his rifle. Afterwards he receives 10 sharp cartridges for target shooting (target set at a distance of 100 meters).

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For the training in the use of machine guns, the pupils are given 20 cartridges. The training in the rifle-range takes place every fortnight. Each pupil has a shooting record which gives his scores and shows the progress he is making. After two months of basic training with arms, the students are given an additional course in sharp shooting from rifles and machine guns.

14. Within the framework of the defense education, the pupils are also taught how to recognize and use hand grenades. On the training ground blind grenades are used; in the shooting-range sharp grenades are used. The pupils are trained also in the use of gas masks (eg marches with gas masks). In the theoretical course they are given elementary instruction in the composition of the Czechoslovak Army.
15. Military education was introduced for the first time on 1 Jan 52. The apprentices liked this part of the training very much, mainly because they were permitted to use rifles and machine guns.

Military Airport

16. A military airport for jet planes is located in the region of Horsovsy Tyn [See Enclosure (A) - Map of Horsovsy Tyn 4150, point 1,] Source's informant visited the airport at the beginning of the [] and saw many excavators and other building machines which were levelling the terrain. He saw also the construction of concrete runways. The airport is connected with the main line of the Czechoslovak State railroads Pilsen - Domazlice. The railway track goes through a forest which had to be cut through for this purpose. The railway track serves for forwarding of building material for the construction of the airport. The freight cars transporting material to the airport are always covered with canvas covers in order to conceal the material forwarded. The local population confirmed the opinion of source's informant that the above construction is that of a military airport for jet planes. Source's informant himself witnessed a transport of eight military trucks with metal field beds. He also saw five tractors trailing antiaircraft guns. These guns were on four wheels with rubber tires and had four barrels. Each tractor had one gun. He also saw two searchlights which were transported in the same way to the airport. He said that the whole area of the airport is watched by military patrols. [] he happened to see seven jet planes landing at the airport. He saw such planes often in the vicinity. He saw similar planes in the booklet, Russian Planes, picture No. 25 on page 12.

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Artillery Units in the Chotesov Monastery

17. Source's informant reported that the monastery in Chotesov accommodates artillery units. The soldiers of this garrison exercise with guns. [For location of the garrison in Chotesov see Enclosure (A) Horsovsy Tyn 4150 point 3,]

Radar Station

18. [] visited the Pilsen area and was informed that the German Army had a radar station located on the hill Praha [See Enclosure (B), Pilsen 4151, point 1,] He understood that this station was exposed to US bombing. Access to the area was strictly forbidden and it was marked as a restricted military zone. On the hill were built three high steel poles (towers) which were visible from afar. Source's informant does not know their exact height but states that they surpass the tops of the neighboring trees by approximately eight meters.

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ENCLOSURES (A) Map: Horsovsy Tyn 4150 with Legend
(B) Map: Pilsen 4151

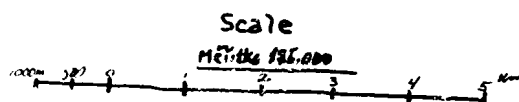
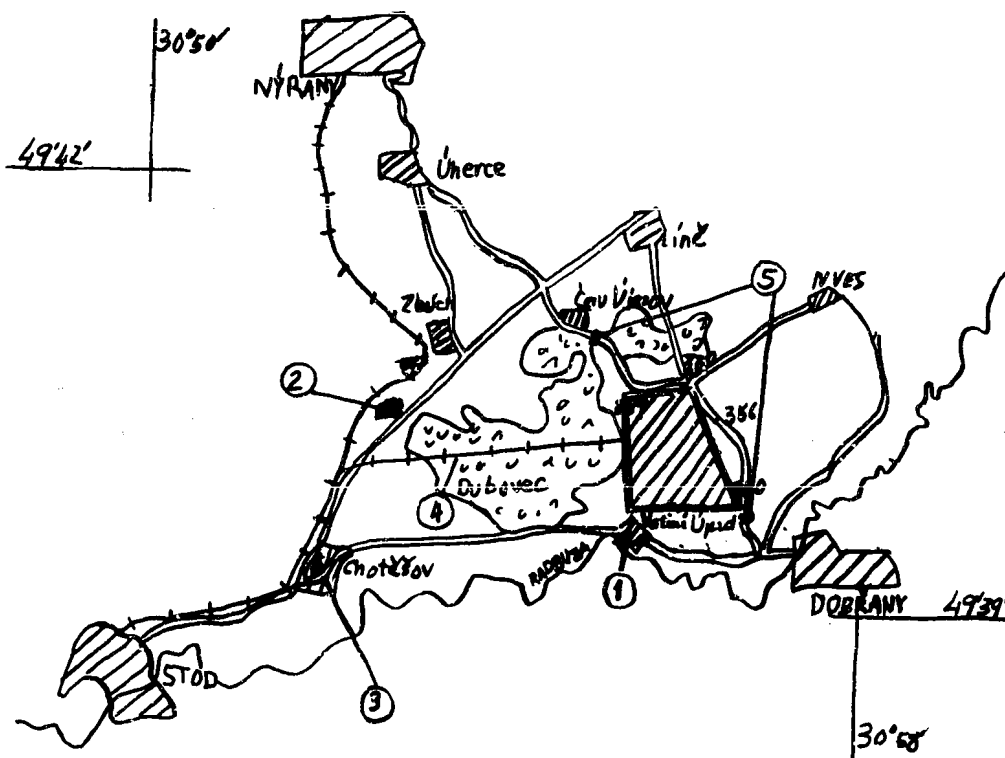
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ENCLOSURE (A)

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MAP: HORSOVSKY TYN 4150 WITH LEGEND



~~Vojen zeměpisný ústav Praha~~
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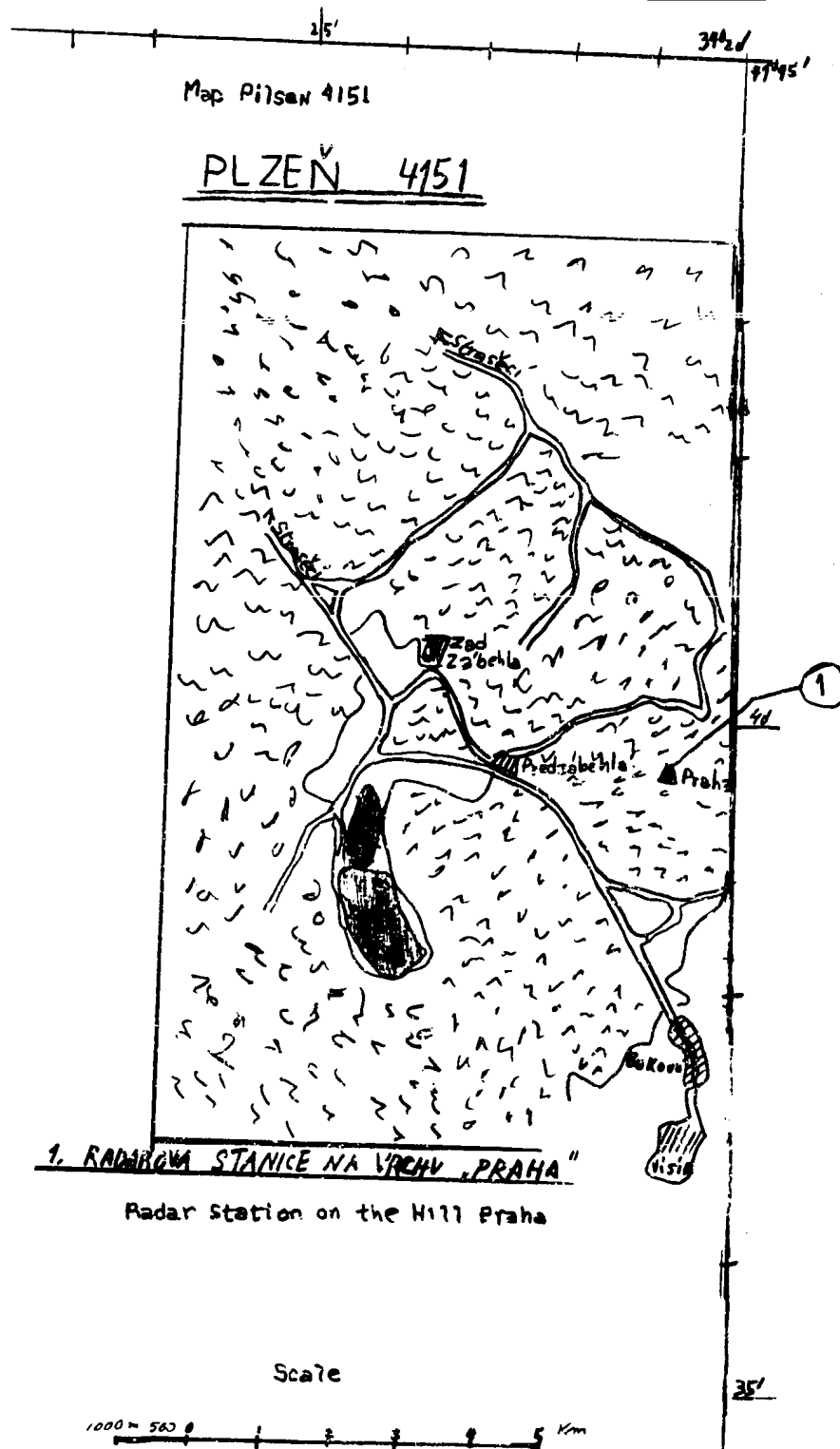
LEGEND:

- 1.....Construction of a military airport for jet planes.
- 2.....Mine "Masaryk" and the State School for Miners' Apprentices in Zbuz
- 3.....The former monastery in Chotěšov which at present accommodates artillery units.
- 4.....The newly constructed railway track connecting the airport with the main line of the Czechoslovak State Railroads.
- 5.....A sector of a highway which is closed for civilian traffic. On the both ends of this highway are posted military guards. In addition the highway is closed by a barrier.

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ENCLOSURE (B)

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